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ABSTRACT

A number of academic and professional organizations offer peace communication scholars opportunities for cross-disciplinary dialogue. These include the: Consortium of Peace Research, Education, and Development (COPRED); Peace Studies Association; International Peace Research Association; Peace Science Society (International); International Studies Association; and International Association of Conflict Management. In addition to academic organizations, specialized conferences which may interest peace communication researchers are regularly listed in the "COPRED Peace Chronicle." A variety of academic journals appear receptive to interdisciplinary peace studies work, including peace communication scholarship. These include: "Peace and Change", a Journal of Peace Research, Norway's "Journal of Peace Research" and "Bulletin of Peace Proposals," "International Journal on World Peace," "International Studies Quarterly," "Internatonal Journal of Conflict Management," Canada's "Peace Research," Australia's "Pacific Research," and Sweden's "Bulletin of Peace Research." Major issues and contexts of peace and conflict generate other publications which can be identified. The "Peace Research Abstracts Journal" also provides the peace scholar with a unique source of information. A few of the professional enrichment opportunities for peace communication scholars include the: University of California Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation's Summer Seminar, MIT/Harvard Program, Five College Program in Peace and World Security Studies, University of Wisconsin's Center for International Cooperation and Security Studies, and University of Hawaii's Pacific Peace Seminar. Peace communication scholars can play an active role in campus-wide peace education by teaching peace courses, working to establish a peace studies program, and incorporating communication courses into peace studies curricula. (MG)

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Peace Communication Research and Scholarship Opportunities in Related Disciplines and Forums

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[Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Speech Communication Association, San Francisco, CA, November, 1989]

I recently experienced two events that speak to a problem communication scholars face as we attempt to establish legitimacy as peace researchers. I participated this summer, along with thirty other academics from such disciplines as history, economics, political science, sociology, and international relations, in a ten day seminar on global security and arms control. Upon meeting fellow seminar members, they would ask, "Oh, are you in IR? Poli-Sci?" When I said no, that my field was (is) communication, jaws would drop, and the others would ask, "Speech Communication? What are you doing HERE?"

Early this fall the United States Institute of Peace (USIP) informed me that my research analyzing cross-cultural argument in the Law of the Sea Treaty negotiations would not receive funding. The grants officer explained that USIP did not fund graduate student assistants or undergraduate coders (both significant parts of the proposal) and that two USIP fellows (one international relations scholar and another a diplomatic historian) were already studying culture and international negotiation. Then the grants officer paused, adding, "Some

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members of the Peace Institute board wondered why someone from speech communication would be doing this kind of research."

Encouraging others to regard seriously the contributions of communication to peace research exists as one of the many challenges the communication discipline faces. We need to assertively seek a place in the peace research community, and we can play a meaningful role. Certainly peace communication scholars must produce quality work, but in doing so, deserve outlets for ideas. Communication journals and forums are certainly important, but ours is not a dominant discipline in peace studies. We can and should seek new audiences. This paper intends to aid that process. I will discuss organizations, forums and publication outlets beyond the communication field. Following that, I will consider briefly professional enrichment opportunities. Lastly, I will note the importance of campus outreach and interdisciplinary efforts, particularly as they pertain to funding research.

Organizations and Forums

A number of academic and professional organizations offer peace communication scholars opportunities for cross-discipline dialogue.

C O P R E D . The Consortium of Peace Research, Education, and Development (COPRED), located in Fairfax, Virginia George Mason University's Center for Conflict Resolution, endures as one of the oldest and best known peace studies organizations. COPRED serves peace activists, teachers, and academics through a variety of "networks" (divisions): Arts, Media, and Peace; Peace Action; Primary/Secondary Peace Education; Peace Research; Radical/Innovative Perspectives; Religion and Ethics; Students; and University Peace Studies. It also features a number of study groups and task forces dealing with the following: Cross-Cultural Issues, Evaluation, Feminist Peace Studies, Global Militarization an d Repression, and Peace Movements. COPRED holds an annual conference, generally in October, that includes paper presentations, programs, workshops, and roundtable discussions. The organization's newsletter, COPRED Peace Chronicle, is a particular valuable source of peace-related conferences and workshops and includes an annotated guide to new books and teaching resources.

P S A . The Peace Studies Association, headquartered at the Kansas Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution, Bethel College, North Newton, Kansas is an organization of higher education (community college, college, and university) peace studies programs. Programs, rather than individuals, join PSA. A new organization, PSA will hold its second annual conference at the University of Oregon in Eugene on 9-10 March, 1990. The

conference will include panel presentations, workshops, and discussions dealing with various aspects of peace education and research.

I P R A. The International Peace Research Association, currently led by Dr. Elise Boulding in Boulder, Colorado, involves peace research scholars world-wide. It holds a conference every two years and publishes the conference's top papers in a proceedings. The next conference will occur in The Netherlands during July 1990.

P S S. The Peace Science Society (International) is directed by Dr. Walter Isard of Cornell University. Involving primarily economists, political scientists, and international relations scholars, PSS emphasizes quantitative research and computer modeling of international conflict. It holds periodic conferences (generally every other year), and sponsors programs at conferences, such as the International Studies Association (ISA). The well-regarded Journal of Conflict Resolution is a sanctioned publication of the Peace Science Society. The organization also sponsors the journal Conflict Management and Peace Science, which accentuates empirical, quantitative studies and mathematical models of conflict.

I S A. The International Studies Association, with offices at the University of South Carolina, draws its membership primarily

from the fields of political science, international relations, and history. The organization welcomes, though, members from other disciplines. ISA defines itself as a multidisciplinary organization that promotes collaboration among specialists who identify as their interests international, cross-national, or transnational phenomena. ISA encourages interdisciplinary approaches to problems that cannot be assessed fruitfully from the limits of a single field. It holds an annual national meeting and regional division conferences. Its next national conference will take place in April 1990.

I A C M . The International Association of Conflict Management is a three-year old interdisciplinary organization dealing with conflict in a variety of settings, as evidenced by its tracks: organizational conflict, communication and conflict, negotiation and bargaining, mediation and arbitration, conflict in the public sector, international conflict, and decision making. It is based in the Department of Management at Western Kentucky University and will hold its next annual conference at Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, B.C., Canada in June 1990.

Interdisciplinary Conferences. In addition to academic organizations, specialized conferences may interest to peace communication researchers. The COPRED Peace Chronicle regularly lists upcoming conferences. Within the last year, for example, major conferences have included the biannual National Conference

on Peacemaking and Conflict Resolution (NCPCR); the Common Security through Structures for Peace conference, co-sponsored by American Association of University Women, SANE/FREEZE, the Better World Society, and others; and the International Conference on Women and Peace.

Journals

A variety of academic journals appear receptive to interdisciplinary peace studies work, including peace communication scholarship.

Peace and Change: A Journal of Peace Research. Sponsored jointly by COPRED and the Conference on Peace Research in History (CPRH), Peace and Change publishes articles related to the pursuit of peace. Currently edited within the Sociology Department at the University of Colorado, Peace and Change welcomes theoretical, empirical, and pedagogical essays.

Journal of Peace Research. Edited at the International Peace Research Institute of Oslo, Norway, the quarterly encourages a broad conception of peace, but addresses principally the causes of violence and conflict resolution. The journal seeks to publish works, both theoretical and empirical, that consider ways and means of promoting peace.

Bulletin of Peace Proposals. Like the Journal of Peace Research (JPR), the Bulletin is edited at the International Peace Research Institute of Oslo, Norway. Like its cousin publication, the Bulletin emphasizes theoretical and empirical essays that examine issues germane to advancing peace. In contrast to JPR, the Bulletin includes some commentaries that are exploratory or speculative in nature.

World Peace. Sponsored by the Professors World Peace Academy, the International Journal on World Peace strives to generate scholarly debate over important peace issues. Consequently, the journal encourages cross-discipline dialogue and most essays include a response from an interested scholar. Each issue of World Peace devotes a fair amount of space to book reviews.

International Studies Quarterly. Although commonly associated with political science, ISQ seeks essays that are interdisciplinary in nature and scope; consider political, economic, social, or cultural factors pertinent to more than a single society; and/or systemically examine enduring practical questions, such as problems of social system management and reform or problems related to basic political and social change. The official journal of the International Studies Association, ISQ is edited in the Department of Political Science at Arizona State University.

International Journal of Conflict Management. The new journal of the International Association for Conflict Management, IJCM will present theoretical essays and research monographs that relate to the conflict management areas identified in the organization's tracks. Like its parent organization, IJCM's editorial office resides in the Department of Management at Western Kentucky University.

Other Peace Journals. Peace communication scholars, as they seek peace studies literature as sources related to their own research and publication endeavors, can look to other countries for pertinent journals. Peace Research (Canada) features peace and conflict studies and commentaries from primarily Canadian writers. Pacific Research is a periodical of the government-funded Peace Research Centre at Australian National University, Canberra that emphasizes peace and security issues in the Asia/Pacific region. The Bulletin of Peace Research emanates from SIPRI, the Stockholm (Sweden) International Peace Research Institute, and offers European contributions to international conflict scholarship.

Specialized Journals. Major issues and contexts of peace and conflict generate publications. Peace communication research scholars might also consider the topical journals related to their particular interests as outlets for their ideas. A scholar interested in the Arab-Israeli (or Pastestinian-Israeli)

conflict, for example, should investigate the Middle East Review, The Jerusalem Journal of International Relations, the Journal of Palestinian Studies, and American-Arab Affairs. Peace communication scholars researching human rights concerns might attend to journals like Human Rights Quarterly and Alternatives: Social Transformation and Humane Governance, a quarterly journal. Communication researchers studying international and cross-cultural conflict might explore Millennium: Journal of International Studies, the International Journal of Intercultural Relations, International Interactions, the Journal of International Affairs, International Organization, and the International Social Science Journal. Individuals concerned with communication issues in dispute resolution could review Mediation Quarterly, the Negotiation Journal, the Arbitration Journal, and Conciliation Courts Review. The editorial philosophy statements of all the above-mentioned journals indicate support for interdisciplinary efforts and contributions from a wide variety of fields.

Depending upon the peace-related issue, numerous other journals could be identified. Obviously, the peace communication scholar must look beyond the communication publications for a research foundation, and in so doing, will discover journals warranting scrutiny. One other journal does deserve mention here, not as an outlet for publication, but as a source of peace research literature. The Peace Research

Abstracts Journal (PRAJ), produced by the Peace Research Institute of Dundas, Ontario, Canada seems a particularly valuable resource. Since 1964 the PRAJ has indexed and abstracted books, articles, papers, and conference talks covering a wide spectrum of peace issues. Much of the 1988 volume (# 25), for example, includes publications and presentations pertaining to "Decision Making and Communication." The indexing is at time hard to follow and the abstracts of books often nothing more than publishers' announcements, but the PRAJ still provides the peace scholar with a unique source of information.

Professional Enrichment

Professional enrichment opportunities for peace communication scholars abound. The COPRED Peace Chronicle serves as a clearinghouse of information in this area. Michael Smith's presentation on this program addresses this matter. Connsequently, I will mention only a few opportunities; those for which individuals must apply and some of their expenses are covered.

The IGCC Summer Seminar. The University of California Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation, a state system-wide program concerned with peace, conflict, and security studies, has for the past seven years conducted a ten-day faculty seminar

addressing global security and arms control. Limited to thirty members and funded by the Sloan Foundation, the seminar has offered faculty from a variety of disciplines an opportunity to gain up-to-date knowledge about arms control and security issues from leading academics and practitioners. Only faculty members and graduate students from Western colleges and universities may apply. As of this writing, though, the IGCC doubts the program will continue since Sloan Foundation support has terminated.

The MIT/Harvard Program. Entitled the Summer Program on Nuclear Weapons and Arms Control and sponsored jointly by the MIT program of Defense and Arms Control Studies and Harvard University's Center for Science and International Affairs, the ten day seminar parallel's that offered by the IGCC. Funded by the Sloan Foundation, the program is open to faculty and graduate students from schools in the eastern half of the United States.

PAWSS. The Five College Program in Peace and World Security Studies (PAWSS) offers an annual, week-long, summer faculty institute on U.S.-Soviet relations. Co-sponsored with Columbia University's W. Averell Harriman Institute for the Advanced Study of the Soviet Union, the 1989 faculty institute embraced the theme, "Gorbachev, Eastern Europe, and the 'Nationalities Question' in the U.S.S.R." The institute takes place at the University of Massachusetts or one of the other schools in the

Five College Program and participation requires application. Some on-campus expenses are provided.

CICSS. The Center for International Cooperation and Security Studies st the University of Wisconsin, Madison has sponsored summer faculty institutes. In 1989 its July program featured as its theme, "Regional Conflict and Global Security: The Nuclear Dimension." The interdisciplinary seminar is available via application and some on-campus costs are covered.

Pacific Peace Seminar. The University of Hawaii Institute for Peace offers three to ten day courses and workshops in peace studies for faculty, students, and practitioners. The July, 1989 program, for example, included as courses "Problems of War and Peace," "International Relations: War and Peace," and "Teaching the Introduction to Peace Studies Course;" a workshop dealt with "The Future of Peace Studies." Enrollment is limited; some partial faculty fellowships may be available.

Others. Numerous other enrichment programs and opportunities exist. The University of Missouri-St. Louis and Syracuse University, for example, hold summer institutes on, respectively, "conflict intervention" and "creative conflict management." During this past spring and summer, peace and conflict studies events included The Kansas Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution's "Peacemaking in the Middle East"

conference; the San Francisco Community Board Program's "Conflict Manager Institute for Educators;" California State University, Northridge International Institute for Violence Prevention's "Peace Expo;" George Mason University's "Nuclear War and Peace Education" conference; and the National Association for Mediation in Education (NAME) fifth annual meeting.

Becoming Active as a Peace Educator

As this brief report indicates, numerous opportunities exist for the peace communication scholar in the areas of professional membership, publication, and enrichment. While not discussed here, many funding alternatives appear available to the peace communication researcher. Yet whether concerned with peace education or research, the peace communication scholar who desires a greater presence in the peace studies community should consider the following suggestions.

Involvement in campus peace studies courses and programs. Peace communication scholars can certainly teach "peace" in their communication courses; such an effort contributes much. Beyond that, peace communication scholars can play an active role in campus-wide peace education. Teaching peace studies courses, working to establish a peace studies program, and incoporating communication courses into the peace studies curriculum are

endeavors worth pursuing. Peace Studies is an interdisciplinary program and communication gains strength from its multi-disciplinary nature. A natural, constructive relationship exists.

Interdisciplinary activities. Peace communication scholars and the peace studies community will benefit mutually from interaction. Peace communication teachers and researchers should cultivate professional relationships with colleagues in other peace-related disciplines, such as political science, sociology, religious studies, philosophy, and economics. Doing so enhances the credibility of communication as a peace studies field, encourages interdisciplinary teaching projects, and could lead to interdisciplinary peace research.

Utilization of research and development offices. Peace communication researchers can pursue actively funding opportunities but cannot do so alone. Researchers should turn to research officers for help in identifying possible grant institutions and for guidance concerning grant writing. For schools without a research officer, development offices typically possess information on funding opportunities. The 1986 Foundation Center Source Book, for example, lists approximately thirty foundations interested in peace research and about twenty-five foundations supportive of arms control research.

The number of peace and conflict studies programs increases every year; peace research opportunities also continue to grow. By becoming involved in interdisciplinary professional associations, by publishing in interdisciplinary journals, and through participation in professional enrichment programs, peace communication scholars can play a more active and meaningful role in promotion of peace.

A Concluding Thought

My friend and colleague , William Boyer, and I argue periodically about the contribution the communication discipline can make to peace studies. He resists including communication among peace studies' major fields. He believes: "If we define [the peace studies] area too broadly . . . we are likely to try to achieve too much and actually achieve too little . . . the entire area of conflict resolution is too broad, particularly when it includes interpersonal conflict . . . The presumption that better interpersonal relations will change political structures and eventually prevent all war is a romantic notion contradicted by current understanding of the systemic and structural causes of war" (1987, p. 14). His views reflect a fundamental misunderstanding about communication as a peace studies discipline. Interpersonal conflict courses are not "romantic" as he assumes; our discipline also includes

meaningful peace-related study in such areas as intercultural communication, rhetoric, and mass communication.

I am slowly bringing Dr. Boyer around to a different view; one that the communication field has a significant part to play in peace studies. Through outreach to other disciplines and interdisciplinary enadeavors peace communication scholars can promote positive peace. If we, as peace communication scholars, remain comfortable in our own field we will speak to ourselves; and in so doing deny one of the most endearing features of peace studies, its interdisciplinary nature. Johan Galtung (1988a) urges peace studies to transcend many disciplines (p. 6). As peace teachers and scholars, we need to transcend ours. Galtung (1988b) adds that process may be highly liberating (p. 247). Let us seek liberation.

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